

Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph [0029] on p. 9 as follows:

[0029] To provide the opacity needed for fabric decoration, the coating should remain substantially on the surface of the fabric. If, in the transfer process, the heat and pressure cause the coating to become substantially imbedded into the fabric, the dark color of the fabric shows through, giving the art a gray or chalky appearance. The coating should therefore resist softening to the point of becoming fluid at the desired transfer temperature. Recalling that the peelable film which supports the opaque coating must melt and flow into the fabric at the transfer temperature (i.e., it is melt-flowable), ~~the~~ so the relationship needed between the peelable film and the opaque coating becomes clear. The opaque coating should not become fluid at or below the softening point of the peelable film. The terms "fluid" and "softening point" are used here in a practical sense. By fluid, it is meant that the coating would flow into the fabric easily. The term "softening point" can be defined in several ways, such as a ring and ball softening point. The ring and ball softening point determination is done according to ASTM E28. A melt flow index is useful for describing the flow characteristics of meltable polymers. For example, a melt flow index of from 0.5 to about 800 under ASTM method D 1238-82 is desired for the peelable film layer of the present invention. For the opaque layer, the melt flow index should be less than that of the peelable film layer by a factor of at least ten, desirably by a factor of 100, and most desirably by a factor of at least 1000. The crosslinked coatings of the present invention meet the desired characteristic of not appreciably flowing at the transfer temperatures due to formation of a cross-linked three-dimensional structure.